# THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1196.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.


## ARCHDUKE.

LATELY imported from London, was got by Sir Peter Teazle, (the firſt Stallion now in England) his dam Horatia by Old Eclipſe, (undoubtedly the firſt Stallion of his day) his grandam Counteſs by Blank, a famous ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, with many other excellent croſſes. A horſe of better blood than ARCHDUKE was never raiſed: He is full brother to Mr. Teazle and Stamford, both in high repute, and ſo are the whole ſtock. Counteſs, (his grandam) has bred ſome of the beſt horſes that have appeared on the Britiſh turf. She is the dam of Vizard, Cobſcar, Achilles, Greybeard, Horatia and Delpini—all capital. This is well known to every gentleman acquainted with the Racing Callenders and General Stud Book of England. ARCHDUKE is a dark brown horſe, full 16 hands high, has a deal of bone with great powers, a good ſhare of beauty, and in the prime of life. He made his appearance on the turf at three years old, and did not run after that year. He won a Sweepſtakes of 100 Guineas each, beating ſeveral good horſes; alſo the Derby Stakes, beating Lord Egremont's Gislebert, Sir F. Handiſh's brother to Spread Eagle, Mr. Heathcoate's Vivaldi, Mr. Cookſon's Expectation, the Duke of Grafton's Vandal, Lord Oxford's Dart, (now his Lordſhip) Lord Groſvenor's colt by Potſo's out of Snipton's ſiſter, and ſeveral other very fine colts. The Derby Stakes are conſidered the firſt in England, and gives the winner great credit. He fell lame ſhortly after and was ſired, run two racesmore with very good horſes, and altho' he was beaten, he came in well. The above is the whole of his racing.

ARCHDUKE will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the Bowling Green, at SEVEN GUINEAS (with a Dollar to the groom) for each mare; which may be diſcharged, any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. A great abundance of good paſturage, *gratis*—boys boarded at 10ſ6 per week, and corn furniſhed at the market price for mares that are to be fed, for which the money muſt be ſent, or it will not be had. Great attention paid the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

## ESCAPE,

IMPORTED from London, will alſo ſtand at the Bowling Green, at THREE GUINEAS (and a half a Dollar) for each mare.—He is a horſe of fine ſize, with ſeveral excellent racing points, and as high bred a horſe as need be wiſhed for. He was got by Precipitate, a horſe of great repute, out of a full ſiſter to the famous Stallion Buzzard. ESCAPE was a horſe of good ſpeed, for which ſee the Racing Callendars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, February 22d, 1804. 13w10wks.

P. S. Mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, 4 mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. J. H.

## The noted Horſe

### WILD-AIR,

A FINE bay, about fifteen hands and one inch high, will ſtand to cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon, alternately at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in the forks of Hanover, and at Hanover courthouſe; at the laſt mentioned place on Wedneſdays and Thurſdays, unleſs early in the ſeaſon he ſhould on Thurſdays be carried to ſome public place or meeting to be ſhewn.

The price of the ſeaſon will be Ten Dollars, payable the firſt of December next; but may be diſcharged with Seven Dollars, if paid by the firſt of September enſuing; for the leap, Four Dollars will be required, to be paid when the mares are covered, and in either caſe One Shilling and Sixpence to the groom—The ſeaſon will expire the firſt of Auguſt.

The mares ſent to the horſe while ſtanding at the ſubſcriber's, good and extenſive paſturage will be furniſhed, *gratis*; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

WILDAIR's colts juſtly entitle him to be ranked among the beſt horſes—He was got by Col. Syme's Wildair, his dam by Handell, his grand dam by Camden, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, and his great, great grand dam by Old Jolly Roger.

John Thornton, ſen.

Forks of Hanover, Feb. 18th, 1804.

I wiſh to diſpoſe of my
LOT AND HOUSES,

IN this city. Young Negroes, at a liberal valuation, will be received in part; and conſiderable credit given for the balance of the money.

BENJ. MOSBY.

March 2, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

*Blank Bonds*

For ſale at this office.

## The celebrated English Horſe

### STIRLING,

HAS been adverſtiſed ſeveral years as a ſtallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully ſtated: Suffice it now to ſay, that he is among the handſomeſt and beſt bred Horſes in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, againſt the beſt horſes of the day; even the famous horſe Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's ſtock are generally large and handſome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the county of Greenſville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and 7 Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares inſured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the inſurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. Good paſturage, and ſervants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 10ſ6 per week. Grain furniſhed at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent. The greateſt attention paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be diſcharged as above mentioned) muſt accompany the mares. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 15th, 1804. 12awtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. N. R.

THE ſubſcriber, according to a former advertiſement, now gives notice, that on Saturday the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, he will offer to public SALE,

*A NUMBER OF*

## LOTS,

interſected by commodious ſtreets, croſſing at right angles, running due north and ſouth, by eaſt and weſt, agreeably to a plan depoſited at Mr. Samuel Pleaſants's office.

This land lies upon the margin of James river, and adjacent to that part of Richmond, called Rocketts. The advantages of this property will preſent themſelves to any perſon who will view it. The channel runs very near the bank, and that ſo high as to be entirely ſafe from freſhes. Valuable wharves are already erected near this ſpot, and there can be no doubt that the rapid increaſe of population and commerce of Richmond will render it deſirable, both as a place of reſidence, and of buſineſs. It is known that the canal which has been accompliſhed at a conſiderable expence, and muſt ſhortly be communicated with tide water, and the improvements for land carriage, afford the means of conveying to this place the productions of an extenſive and fertile country, heretofore carried to the northern markets for want of theſe facilities; and if properly managed, muſt make it the important point of junction betwixt the eaſtern and weſtern people, as well a depot as a market for produce, coal and foreign merchandize.

The legiſlature have lately incorporated a company for deepening the channel of the river, ſo as to bring ſhips of 300 tons burthen, to Rocketts.—And have alſo eſtabliſhed a bank on extenſive principles which muſt greatly increaſe commercial enterprize.

Theſe important conſiderations contribute to render the property now offered for ſale, an object of attention to the landlord, merchant and mechanic.

The terms of ſale will be one fourth for approved notes at 60 days the reſidue on bond, payable the 1ſt January next, to carry intereſt if not paid punctually, and no title made until the bond ſhall be diſcharged. A diſcount of 6 per cent. on the laſt payment will be allowed for ready money.

William Mayo.

*Powhatan, February 24, 1804.*

THE ſubſcriber is yet deſirous to ſell his valuable tract of LAND, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, on both ſides of Deep Creek; being 12 miles from Carterſville, 2 from Appamattox River, leſs than one from the great Buckingham road, and 42 from Manchieſter. The county is well regulated by its police, and ſociable in the manners of its inhabitants.

To theſe local advantages may be added, that the ſoil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain and graſs; the manſion place healthy, with dwelling and other houſes to accommodate a large family.

It is ſuppoſed to contain 1500 acres, of which 300 are valuable low grounds, 100 reclaimed for cultivation, and the reſt under heavy timber.

Little more need be ſaid to thoſe inclined to poſſeſs a landed eſtate, of eaſy acceſs to Richmond and Peterſburg by the Turnpike and Navigation.

This land will be laid off in two or three convenient lots, and offered to public ſale at Powhatan May court, being the 16th, at 12 o'clock, for 1-4 payable at Chriſtmas next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from the time of poſſeſſion, with approved perſonal and real ſecurity.

The land and propoſed diviſions will be ſhewn by Mr. David Maxey, on the premiſes.

*Wm. MAYO.*

Henrico, March 15th, 1804. 1awtds.

*Richmond James River Company.*

THE Richmond James River Company want to HIRE TWENTY NEGRO MEN for the balance of the year, and to employ an OVERSEER to take the management of them. None need apply but ſuch as come well recommended for reſpectability of character and capacity for the truſt.

They would purchaſe eight or ten likely young Negro Men or Lads, of good character, and give a liberal price in caſh.

ROBERT POLLARD.

*Richmond, March 19, 1804.* 3w.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, about the 10th of laſt month, a likely mulatto girl, named*

### Charlotte;

*about 16 or 17 years of age—5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high—ſlender made—has a very pleaſing countenance when ſpoken to—her articles of clothing are not recollected, as ſhe took with her a variety. I am inclined to believe that ſhe is harbored about Richmond. Any perſon delivering the ſaid girl to me, living in the lower end of Hanover, or to Mr. William Meredith, living with Dr. M'Caw in Richmond, or ſecure her in jail ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward.*

John Meredith.

*Hanover, March 17, 1804.* 3w

## Sports of the Turf.

THE Jockey Club Purſe Races at Powatan Courthouſe, will begin on Thurſday the 19th of April next, three mile heats, the firſt day, ſuppoſed to be about £100. The 2d day, two mile heats, half the ſum of the firſt. There will remain open a ſweepſtakes for three years old colts and fillies until the 18th April, 100 dollars each, half forfeit, 4 ſubſcribers or no race; to be run for the day after the Jockey Club Races.

Powhatan, March 1ſt, 1804. w5t.

*The proprietor of the Turf,*

Preſents his reſpectful compliments to all the admirers of this facinating ſport; and aſſures them, that he is prepared to afford every kind of accommodation that can be expected on ſuch an occaſion. His ſtables are numerous and well provided.

In the field, he has a Gallery erected, on the higheſt part of the ground, eighty feet long, where the *Racers* may be ſeen on every part of the ground. In this Gallery, DINNER will be ſet, and for thoſe only who chooſe to dine.

☞ Tickets of admittance to the Gallery will be furniſhed in the bar below, at one Dollar.

## Fairfield Races.

ON *Monday the 30th of next month, will be run for, over the Fairfield courſe, a*

### SWEEPSTAKE,

*for Colts four years old—two mile heats. Five colts are entered at 300 dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed—Weights agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.*

*On the ſame day the* "FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB CUP" *will be run for—two mile heats—free for all ages. The horſes to be bona fide the property of members of the club.*

*On Tueſday the 1ſt day of May, the Jockey Club Purſe of 400 dollars will be run for—four mile heats*

*On Wedneſday, the purſe of the proprietor of the courſe—three mile heats. Weights as follow:*

*Aged horſes*—133 lbs.
*6 years old*—128 do.
*5 years old*—118 do.
*4 years old*—106 do.
*3 years old*—90 do.

*Mares and geldings allowed thee pounds.*

*The Treaſurer takes this opportunity of reminding delinquent members, of the neceſſity of forwarding the amount of their ſubſcriptions, preciouſly to the commencement of the races.* trc -

*March 23, 1804.*

At a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the RICHMOND THEATRE, held at the Eagle Tavern on Monday the 19th day of March, 1804, preſent, Eighteen Shares, by their Repreſentatives.

JOHN MARSHALL was choſen Chairman.

RESOLVED, That a committee be elected, to conſiſt of five perſons, who ſhall alſo be the Truſtees of the company.

RESOLVED, That John William Green, James M'Caw, William Cooke, Joſeph Darnsdadt, and John Foſter, be appointed a Committee and Truſtees, to have the powers which by the original terms of ſubſcription are veſted in the Committee and Truſtees.

RESOLVED, That George Fiſher be appointed Treaſurer of the Company.

J. MARSHALL, Chairman.

## Valuable Property

*FOR SALE.*

THE corner BRICK TENEMENT in this city, in the occupation of Meſſrs. Ellis and Allan, Judah, and others, forming three ſtores, with cellars and accommodations for their families—alſo, three kitchens attached to it; with all the other appendages.

Mr. John F. Price will ſhew the boundaries of the land—alſo the various conveniencies. This ſituation for mercantile buſineſs ſo far recommends itſelf, that any farther deſcription, or comment upon it, is thought unneceſſary. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to purchaſe, will be pleaſed to make application to the ſubſcriber, between this and the 10th of next month; and if not ſold at that date at private ſale, it will be offered at public ſale, for ready money. Should the ſubſcriber be abſent a few days in the mean time, Joſ. Gallego or Joſ. Scott, Eſquires, or either of them, will have adequate powers to conclude an agreement, which will be duly confirmed and ratified by DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, March 20th, 1804. tAp.10

THE Subſcriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furniſhing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will alſo receive, until the above date, Propoſals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preſervation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. t14May

WE are deſirous of hiring 20 likely NEGRO FELLOWS and BOYS, to be employed in the coal buſineſs at our works in the county of Goochland, for which liberal prices will be given.—We will likewiſe make contracts for raiſing from one to three hundred thouſand buſhels of coal during the preſent year.

JOHN ADAMS.
SAMUEL G. ADAMS.

*March 20th, 1804.* 2w.

## Loſt or Miſlaid.

THE following Certificate of navy ſtock of the United States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, Eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, has been loſt or miſlaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is ſigned by John Hopkins, commiſſioner of Loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid certificate, ſhall be generously rewarded.

*JAMES CURRIE.*

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

## NEW THEATRE.

*Notice to Subſcribers.*

THE Committee appointed to ſuperintend the building of the New Theatre, have directed that each ſubſcriber pay to the 1ſt day of April next, the ſum of $ 30 on each ſhare to their treaſurer.

*GEO. FISHER, Treaſurer.*

March 23, 1804. 2

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

*CANDIDUS—No. VII.*

CONCERNING THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

ALTHOUGH notice has been taken of ſeveral parts of the law, againſt which objections have been made, particularly thoſe parts which relate to the inſtalments, and forfeitures, yet it ſeems, now, neceſſary, that a little more ſhould be ſaid.

In the 4th ſection, near the concluſion, the reader will find the following words: "The amount of the ſhare or "ſhares (except in the caſe of the commonwealth) "ſhall be paid by the ſeveral reſpective ſubſcribers in "gold or ſilver—*one fourth thereof at the time of ſubſcribing*; (one fourth within ſixty days after the Bank "ſhall go into operation;) *one fourth within one hundred "and twenty days; and one fourth in ſix months.*"

The enemies to the inſtitution ſay, and pretend to believe, that the ſecond, third and fourth inſtalments, will not be payable, until after the Bank ſhall have gone into operation. So far as reſpects the ſecond inſtalment, they are right. But, I contend, according to the words and punctuation of the law, that the third inſtalment, will become payable, in one hundred and twenty days after ſubſcribing; and that the fourth, will become due in ſix months after the ſame time; and furthermore, that theſe will be forfeited, if not punctually paid; whereas, forfeiture cannot extend to the ſecond inſtalment, until *ſixty days after the Bank ſhall go into operation.* The reader is requeſted to examine with care, what relates to the firſt, third and fourth inſtalments, without regarding the ſecond, which I have excluded by circumflexes, and he may introduce the words which relate to the ſecond inſtalment, after he has read all the others. The framers of the bill, have certainly inſulated the ſecond inſtalment. The period of becoming due depends upon a contingency; whereas the times, when the other two become due, depend upon the date of ſubſcription.

It will avail nothing to ſay, that the legiſlators had different intentions. Let the parchment be examined, and let their intentions be judged by their deeds. To make the law ſuitable to the deſigns of theſe critics, it would require the addition of other words. They ſay, that the third inſtalment is payable, in one hundred and twenty days from the time of ſubſcribing; that is, if the ſecond is punctually paid, at the expiration of ſixty days; but if the Bank ſhall not go into operation at the time of ſubſcribing, then the ſixty days will of courſe be proraſtinated as long as that event is delayed. By the law it is evident, that the ſecond inſtalment depends altogether upon a contingency; and, if the ſame contingency is to influence the third, it muſt be becauſe the third depends upon the ſecond. If ſo, we muſt ſuppoſe, that the word "thereafter" is omitted. If the law be conſtrued by its own words, the third inſtalment muſt be connected with the firſt, and depend upon the time of ſubſcribing. It muſt be evident, if the third ſhould depend on the ſecond, that a delay of one hundred and twenty days ſhould be allowed to the third, after the payment of the ſecond, and that the ſame reaſon would extend the time of paying the fourth; this would be, according to the ſame conſtruction, ſix months after the time of paying the third: So that the laſt inſtalment, even if the ſecond ſhould be punctually paid, would not be due until twelve months after ſubſcribing. Is there any body who contends for this? No, not a man; and yet they contend for ſomething elſe, which will inevitably lead to it. The law ſays, in the moſt poſitive terms, that the firſt inſtalment ſhall be paid at the time of ſubſcribing: the third in one hundred and twenty days; the fourth in ſix months; and the ſecond in ſixty days after the Bank ſhall go into operation.

After a man, who holds any rank in public eſtimation, has given into an erroneous opinion, his pride is too apt to induce him to adhere to it. This, and this alone, will prevent many perſons from acknowledging, that my elucidation is correct.

I know well, that many members of the legiſlature, in order to preſerve their popularity, and inſure another election, were obliged to vote for the eſtabliſhment of a Bank. They therefore pretended to be advocates, when their hearts where entirely devoted to a theoretical idol, whoſe exiſtence was perpetually floating in their own imaginations. From theſe cauſes, they very probably have introduced, as many perplexities and abſurdities into the bill as they could, hoping to please and deceive their conſtituents at the ſame time. However, 'tis a matter of no conſequence, ſince it is poſſible to find a clue, which will extricate the people—yes, the people, whom they pretended to ſerve, and to adore, from the labyrinths of abſurdity and difficulty.

I will now, as reſpects this ſubject, take my leave of theſe theoriſts. The preſent proſpect is a bright one. The petty objections and ſchemes of the oppoſers, have been ſcattered like chaff, before the wind. Money is daily paid into the treaſury. Large orders are given by rich planters to their agents, to ſell their crops, and appropriate the proceeds to this purpoſe. Theſe people, do not intend to diſturb themſelves with critical nice jes about words, but mean to pay up the whole ſubſcription, ſo that they may get the diſcount of intereſt. Therefore, while ſome calculators are endeavoring to eſtabliſh their own chimeras, and perplex themſelves with quibbles, other people are exerciſing common ſenſe; they are paying down the caſh, ſo as to ſecure their ſhares. After all are taken in this way, theſe nice calculators, *coming the day after the fair,*

will be left to the enjoyment of their calculations, *precisely as it has happened to those who did not come in time to get shares in the company for improving the navigation of James River.*

From many circumstances which relate to this important subject, it evidently appears, that the different objections and discourses, much more resemble the quibbling arguments of a lawyer, upon flimsy exceptions to a report, than they are like the liberal and manly discussions of a statesman and patriot, concerning a national question. The persons who have given a tone to this mode of opposition, not only deserve credit for their ingenuity, but for the dexterity with which they have contributed to set others in the front of the battle. The active and brainless partizan, who believes that he has adopted a correct opinion, becomes zealous and clamorous, according to the imbecility of his own mind, and the confidence which he reposes in his ne leader, who, meanwhile, laughs at his simplicity and stupidity!

It is in vain to argue with a man of this description. He will substitute bold assertions for deficiencies of fact. He will supply the want of argument with chimerical and theoretical conjecture. If upon any occasion he is desired to unfold his reasons, or rather objections, (for reasons are altogether out of the question) he will shrink from the challenge, by saying, "I am not a writer—I have something else to do." Opponents of this sort are not numerous, but they are the most dangerous, because they know very little, and therefore are the most clamorous.—Their faith depends upon the dictum of another, and altho' they are met with truth, and confronted with the strongest demonstrations, it will avail nothing, unless the organ and author of the creed shall condescend to new-model it. These disciples of mischief—these illuminati, have committed to memory some garbled extracts and half sentences of the law, which they intermix in their conversations with a great deal of readiness and volubility; an individual, who has not read the law more than once or twice, to whom the objections are new, is confounded, for a time, by a copious discharge of words and sentences, which are repeated and sometimes new-modeled, with such celerity, that the *eloquent speaker* will neither afford time for reflection nor reply.

By such means, the listener is bewildered and perplexed. A boldness of his assertion, he mistakes for truth; a positiveness of conclusion, he imputes to honest conviction; and eloquent volubility, he ascribes to wisdom. But it is all a delusion. The true points of enquiry, are either not noticed, or so slightly, that they are immediately lost, in the din of words, or obscured by an unintelligible jargon of demi-articulate sounds. The astonished listener, unable to comprehend, cannot make a satisfactory reply. At length, presuming that the speaker is in earnest, and is master of the subject, he receives an impression. Having progressed so far, he will not turn back. The *prise of opinion*, that fatal enemy to truth and political justice, ranges him in the ranks of opposition. Thus, from an accidental circumstance, the establishment of the Bank acquires a foe, instead of an advocate.

There is something of supernatural pre-eminence and grandeur, in giving assistance and patronage to a great national institution. The philanthropic mind, indulging in prophetic anticipations, will foretaste the country's happiness and greatness, and will enjoy exquisite delights in the prospect of success. Such are the feelings which may be derived, from giving aid to the establishment and successful operation of the proposed Bank. Why then, let me ask, should we lose our valuable time, in attempting to decompose legislative absurdities, or in weighing the remote consequences of an impolitic and groundless fear? Why do we withhold our usefulness, because the walls of the Capitol have been polluted and made to echo, with the accusations and recriminations of contending factions, sometimes communicated in terms so indecorous, that the philanthropist, the philosopher and the patriot, have been compelled to turn away in silence and disgust?

Ye parricides, and schemers,—and ye echoes of their designs, to whom any of the foregoing remarks are suitable!—You are, not only invited, but challenged to come forth, fairly, before the world. State your objections plainly, so that they may be read, considered and weighed. Shew, if you can, by arguments, or by statements, that your opposition is just. Do not take shelter behind those, whose imbecility and insignificance have been blown into activity.

Ye federalists and foreigners, who have been pourtrayed as the enemies of this country, and of society!—Forget your indignation—your prejudices—your antipathies—your revenge.

Ye men of all sorts, who, by an interested combination, have conspired against the prosperity of this commonwealth!—Dissolve the parricidal and ignoble ties.—The country which gives you protection, deserves your gratitude.

Ye theorists and dreamers, who wish to bring back the golden age, *as you call it*—who delight to feed on roots—to dress in skins, and to drink the limpid stream—to restore mankind to a state of nature—to ignorance and to barbarism!—Let us, who are pleased with the benefits of civilized life, who prefer houses to caverns—order to confusion—clean linen & warm coats, to filth and nakedness, promote an institution which is calculated to multiply the blessings which we esteem.

Ye political zealots, who have buried your reason and your talents in the contests of factions!—Retrace your steps, and repair, while yet ye may, the evils which have proceeded from your erroneous destructive contentions. What is more fleeting and changeable than popularity!—It is like a feather which floats in the air. It is caught with difficulty, and when obtained, is not worth preserving. The tide of human affairs is forever ebbing and flowing—nothing is permanent or certain. The light bubbles, which now float on the surface, will shortly burst and disappear. Others—and others—and others will succeed, and share a similar fate; but all the while, the great never-failing current will roll on in regular and awful majesty. Almost every individual in society, who forces himself to the surface, is but a bubble. He shines—he swims—he bursts—he disappears and is forgotten.

CANDIUDS.


*Richmond James River Company.*

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Richmond James River Company, on the 24th day of March, 1804—

*Resolved*, That the Share-Holders pay to Robert Pollard, Treasurer, the sum of Five Dollars on each Share, on or before the first day of May next.

Extract from the Minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

March 27. 1awim.

*Sports of the Pit.*

A MAIN of 21 Cocks to be fought at Jeremiah Vaughan's Tavern, in Osborne's, on Monday the 2d of April next, for Fifty Dollars a battle, and Five Hundred the odd, to continue three days.

March 24, 1804. 2°

*Sports of the Pit.*

ON Easter Monday and Tuesday, the Equestrian Circus in the Hay Market Garden will be appropriated to the Sports of the Pit. Many bye battles are already made, and a number of the best Cocks collecting, to accommodate such as are fond of the amusement, who have not fowls of their own.

And on Saturday following, a Battle Royal of Cocks will be fought at the same place. Many are already entered, and the subscription will be kept open 'till that day, when a number of bye battles are also to be fought.

S. RANGER,
Keeper of the Pit.

Hay Market, Richmond, March 27, 1804.



# The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1804.


## RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

*(Corrected Weekly.)*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Tobacco,* | 36s to 38s Cash. |
| *Wheat,* | 6s6 to 7s do. |
| *Flour, superfine* | 39s do. |
| *Corn,* | 22s6 to 24s do. |
| *Hemp, Clean* | 50l to 55l do. |
| *Iron,* | 33l do. |
| *Whiskey,* | 3s6 3s9 o. |
| *Bacon,* | 8d to 9d do. |

DIED—on Wednesday the 21st inst. Mr. ROBERT SYDNOR, of this city.

——, at Bath, (England) on the 6th February, in the 53d year of his age, the Hon. WILLIAM BINGHAM, of Philadelphia, lately a senator of the United States.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

"BY THEIR WORKS SHALL YE KNOW THEM."

Mr. DAVIS,

THE following statement of the taxes which the respective *Wards* of this city were assessed at for the last year, is sent to you for publication, as a necessary document for every citizen of Richmond to take a peep at; as it will enable them to ascertain the quantum of candour and correctness displayed by the commissioners who so lately modeled *them*, under the appointment of the governor and council.

If it were possible to believe, that high authority directed these persons to *partition* out the city, so as would best suit the purposes of party; it must then be admitted by all, that they have not been unmindful of their instructions; but if (as it is most reasonable to presume was the fact) they were directed to make a just and equal division of the city, that it might satisfy the citizens at large, the alteration of their laws was intended only for the *general good*, having no particular sinister views to accomplish; then, Sir, the statement here produced (and faithfully taken from the assessor's books) will be a troublesome monitor for them to get rid of, as it will demonstrate, at a single glance, how honorably these commissioners in their formation of the Wards, fulfilled their duty to their employers, to the public at large, and to their own consciences.

The time may arrive, Sir, when some or all of these Ward-mongers, may be solicitous for municipal or other public honors. Should such things come to pass, this *precious labor* of their's will be held in proper remembrance and prove a *stumbling block* to their future political pursuits.

CASTIGATOR.

Richmond, 14th March, 1804.

*List of taxable Property in the city of Richmond for 1803.*

| | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 | Total amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward, | | | | |
| Free Negroes, | 33 | 36 | 30 | 99 |
| Slaves, | 184 | 365 | 149 | 698 |
| Real Property, Dolls. | 575 75 | 1113 00 | 423 75 | 2112 50 |
| Tithable do. | 535 48 | 1636 97 | 529 98 | 2702 43 |
| Total amount. Dolls. | 1109 23 | 2749 97 | 953 73 | 4812 93 |

On the 20th inst. the following message from the President was delivered to the two Houses of Congress by Mr. Harvie:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

I communicate to Congress a letter received from captain Bainbridge, commander of the Philadelphia frigate, informing us of the wreck of that vessel on the coast of Tripoli, and that himself, his officers, & men had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. This accident renders it expedient to increase our force, and enlarge our expences in the Mediterranean beyond what the last appropriation for the naval service contemplated. I recommend therefore to the consideration of Congress such an addition to that appropriation as they may think the exigency requires.

TH: JEFFERSON.

*Tripoli, November 1, 1803,*

SIR,

Misfortune necessitates me to make a communication the most distressing of my life, and, it is with the deepest regret that I inform you of the loss of the United States frigate Philadelphia, under my command, by being wrecked on rocks between four and five miles to the eastward of the town of Tripoli. The circumstances relating to this unfortunate event are; at 9 A. M. being about five leagues to the eastward of Tripoli, saw a ship in chase of us standing before the wind to the westward; we immediately gave chase. She hoisted Tripolitan colours, and continued her course very near the shore; about eleven o'clock had approached the shore to seven fathom water; commenced firing at her, which, we continued by running before the wind until half past eleven; being then in seven fathom water, and finding our fire ineffectual to prevent her getting into Tripoli, gave up the pursuit, and was bearing off, when we run on the rocks in 12 feet water forward, and 17 feet abaft; immediately lowered down a boat from the stern, sounded and found the greatest depth of water astern, laid all sails aback, loosed top gallant sails, and set a heavy press of sail canvass on the ship, blowing fresh, to back her off, cut three anchors away from the bows, started the water in the hold, hove overboard the guns, except some abaft to defend the ship against the gun boats which were then firing on us; found all this ineffectual, then made the last resort of lightening her forward by cutting away the fore-mast, which carried the main top gallant mast with it; but labor and enterprise were in vain! for our fate was direfully fixed. I am fully sensible of the loss that has occurred to our country, and the difficulty which it may further involve her in with this Regency; and feel beyond description for the brave unfortunate officers and men under my command, who have done every thing in their power worthy of the character and stations they filled; and I trust on investigation of my own conduct that it will appear to my government and country consistent with the station in which I had the honor of being placed.

Striking on the rocks was an accident not possible for me to guard against by any intimation of charts, as no such shoals were laid down in any on board, and every careful precaution by three leads kept heaving, was made use of in approaching the shore to effect the capture of a Tripolitan cruizer; and after the ship struck the rocks, all possible measures were taken to get her off, and the firm determination made not to give her up as long as possible hope remained, although annoyed by gun-boats, who took their position in such a manner that we could not bring our guns to bear on them, not even after cutting away part of the stern to effect it.

When my officers and self had not a hope left of its being possible to get her off the rocks, and having withstood the fire of the gun boats for 4 hours, and a reinforcement coming out from Tripoli without the least chance of injuring them in resistance, to save the lives of brave men, left no alternative, but the distressing one of hauling our colours down, and submitting to the enemy whom chance had befriended. In such a dilemma the flag of the United States was struck. However painful it will be to our fellow citizens to hear the news they may be assured that we feel in a national loss equally with them. Zeal of serving our country in doing our duty has placed us in this situation which can be better conceived than described, and from which we rely on our country extricating us.

The gun boats in attacking fired principally at our masts. Had they directed their shot at the hull no doubt but they would have killed many.

The ship was taken possession of a little after sunset, and in the course of the evening myself and all officers with part of the crew, were brought on shore, carried before the Bashaw who asked several questions. From his palace the officers were conducted to the house which Mr. Cathcart lived in, where we lodged last night, and this day the *Minister* has become the guarantee to the Bashaw, for us, officers and we have given him our parole of honor.

Enclosed you will receive a list of the officers and a few of the people to attend them, who are quartered in the American Consular house, and are to be provided for by such ways and means as I can best adopt, which will be on as economical a plan as possible. The remainder of the crew will be supported by the Regency.

We have all lost every thing but what was on our backs, even part of that was taken off; the loss of the officers is considerable, as they were well provided in every necessary for a long station.

M. Nisson the Danish Consul, has been extremely attentive, & kindly offers every service of assistance.

I trust, sir, you will readily conceive the anxiety of mind I must suffer. After the perusal of the enclosed certificates from the officers on my conduct, should you be pleased to express the opinion of government you will much oblige me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With the greatest respect,
Your most obe't servant,
Wm. BAINBRIDGE.

P. S. Notwithstanding our parole we are not permitted to leave the House or go on the top of it, and they have closed our view of the sea.

The above letter was accompanied by a certificate of the officers of the Philadelphia, bearing testimony to the good conduct of capt. Bainbridge and a list of 43 officers and 264 men in captivity.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson the message was immediately referred to the committe of Ways and Means.

*Extract of a letter from the Purser of the Argus, dated Cadiz Bay, Jan. 23.*

"The loss of the Philadelphia is a severe blow to our little squadron. The commodore has sent some dispatches, from which you will learn the particulars. The officers are in the American consular house, and are said to be generously treated, which, I suspect, is not altogether the case with the crew. In consequence of this disastrous event, we are at a loss to judge what policy will be pursued by the United States. I hope however to see a sufficient addition to the present squadron in the spring, to convince the powers in Barbary, that we are not disheartened by the loss of one frigate.—Every thing rests quiet with Morocco. The spirited conduct of commodore Preble has had a very happy effect. Toulon and Genoa still remain blockaded by lord Nelson's squadron. The fever is said to have entirely subsided at Malaga. There is a report, that 140 of the crew of the Philadelphia have claimed protection of lord Nelson, as being British subjects, but that he refuses to interfere in the business."

## FROM LONDON PAPERS.

*Received at the Office of the Morning Chronicle.*

## ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(Concluded from our last.)

*Brighton, October 2, 1804.*

*My dear brother,*

By last night's Gazette, which I have this moment received, I perceive that an extensive promotion has taken place in the army, wherein my pretesions are not noticed, a circumstance which, whatever may have happened upon other occasions, it is impossible for me to pass by at this momentous crisis, without observation.

My standing in the army, according to the most ordinary routine of promotion, had it been followed up, would have placed me either at the bottom of the list of Generals, or at the head of the list of Lieut. Generals. When the younger branches of my family are promoted to the highest military situations, my birth, according to the usual distinctions conferred upon it, should have placed me first on that list.

I hope you know me too well, to imagine that idle inactive rank are in my view; much less is the direction and patronage of the military department an object which suits my place in the state, or my inclinations; but, in a moment when the dangers of the country is thought by government so urgent as to call forth the energy of every arm in its defence, I cannot but feel myself degraded, both as a prince and a soldier, if I am not allowed to take a forward and distinguished part in the defence of that empire and crown, of the glory, prosperity and even existence of the people, in all which, mine is the greatest stake.

To be told that I may display this zeal solely and simply at the head of my regiment, is a degrading mockery.

If that be the only situation allotted me, I shall certainly do my duty, as others will; but the considerations to which I have already alluded, entitle me to expect, and bind me in every way to require, a situation more correspondent to the dignity of my own character and to the public expectation.

It is for the sake of rendering my services in a way more formal and official than I have before pursued, that I address this to you, my dear brother, as the commander in chief, by whose councils the constitution presumes that the military department is administered.

If those who have the honor to advise his majesty on this occasion, shall deem my pretensions, among those of all the royal family, to be the only one fit to be rejected and disdained, I may at least hope, as a debt of justice and honor, to have it explained, that I am laid by in virtue of that judgment, and not in consequence of any commission or want of energy on my part. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. W. P.

*His royal highness the Duke of York, &c.*

*Dearest brother, Horse Guards, Oct. 6, 1803.*

Nothing but an extraordinary press of business would have prevented me from acknowleging sooner your letter of the 2d instant, which I received while at Oatlands on Monday evening.

I trust that you are too well acquainted with my affection for you, which has existed since our most tender years, not to be assured of the satisfaction I have ever felt, and ever must feel, in forwarding, when in my power, every desire or object of yours, and therefore will believe how much I regret the impossibility there is, upon the present occasion, of my executing your wishes of laying the representation contained in your letter before his majesty.

Suffer me, my dearest brother, as the only answer that I can properly give you, to recal to your memory what passed upon the same subject soon after his majesty was graciously pleased to place me at the head of the army; and I have no doubt that, with your usual candour, you will yourself see the absolute necessity of my declining it.

In the year 1795, upon a general promotion taking place, at your instance I delivered a letter from you to his majesty, urging your pretentions to promotion in the army; to which his majesty was pleased to answer, that before ever he had appointed you to the command of the 10th light dragoons, he had caused it to be fully explained to you what his sentiments were with respect to a Prince of Wales entering into the army, and the public grounds upon which he never could admit of your considering it as a profession, or of your being promoted in the service. And his majesty, at the same time, added *his positive commands and injunctions* to me, never to mention this subject again to him, and to decline being the bearer of any application of the same nature, should it be proposed to me; which message I was of course under the necessity of delivering to you, and I have constantly made it the rule of my conduct ever since, and indeed I have ever considered it as one of the greatest proofs of affection and consideration towards me, on the part of his majesty, that he never allowed me to become a party in this business.

Having thus stated to you, fairly and candidly, what has passed, I trust you will see that there can be no ground for the apprehension expressed in the latter part of your letter, that any slur can attach to your character as an officer—particularly as I recollect your mentioning to me yourself, on the day on which you received the notification of your appointment to the 10th light dragoons, the explanation and condition attached to it by his majesty, and therefore surely you must be satisfied that your not being advanced in military rank proceeds entirely from his majesty's sentiments respecting the high rank you hold in the state, and not from any impression unfavorable to you.

Believe me ever, and with the greatest truth, dearest brother, your most affectionate brother,

(Signed) FREDERICK.

*His royal highness the Prince of Wales.*

*My dear brother, Brighton, Oct. 9.*

I have taken two days to consider the contents of your letter of the 6th inst. in order to be as accurate as possible in my answer, which must account to you for its being longer perhaps than I intended, or I could have wished.

I confide entirely in the personal kindness and affection expressed in your letter, and am, for that reason, the more unwilling to trouble you again on a painful subject, in which you are not free to act, as your inclination I am sure leads you. But, as it is not at all improbable, that every part of this transaction may be publicly canvassed hereafter, it is of the utmost importance to my honor, without which I can have no happiness, that my conduct in it shall be fairly represented, and correctly understood. When I made a tender of my services to his majesty's ministers, it was with a just and natural expectation, that my offer would have been accepted, in the way in which alone it could have been most beneficial to my country, or creditable to myself: or if that failed, that at least (in justice to me) the reasons for a refusal would have been distinctly stated, so that the nation might be satisfied, that nothing had been omitted on my part, and enabled to judge of the validity of the reasons assigned for such refusal. In the first instance, I was referred to his majesty's will and pleasure, and now I am informed by your letter, that before the had appointed me to the command of the 10th light dragoons, he had caused it to be fully explained to me, what his sentiments were with respect to a Prince of Wales entering into the army.

It is impossible, my dear brother, that I should know all that passed between the king and you; but I perfectly recollect the statement you made of the conversation you had with his majesty, and which strictly corresponds with that in your letter now before me. But I must, at the same time, recal to your memory my positive denial at that time, of any condition or stipulation having been made, upon my first coming into the army; and I am in possession of full and complete documents, which prove that no terms whatever were then proposed, at least to me, whatever might have been the intention; and the communications I have found it necessary subsequently to make, have ever disclaimed the existence of such a compromise at any period, as nothing could be more averse to my nature, or more remote from my mind.

As to the conversation you quoted in 1796, when the king was pleased to appoint me to succeed Sir William Pitt, I have not the most slight recollection of its having taken place between us. My dear brother, if your date is right, you must be mistaken in your exact terms, or at least, in the conclusion you draw from it: for in the intimacy and familiarity of private conversation, it is not all unlikely that I should have remembered the communication you made me the year before; but that I should have acquiesced in, or referred to a compromise which I never made, is utterly impossible.

Neither in his majesty's letter to me, nor in the correspondence with Mr. Addington, (of which you may not be fully informed) is there one word, nor the most distant allusions to the conditions stated in your letter; and even if I had accepted the command of a regiment on such terms, my acquiescence could only have a relation to the ordinary situation of the country, and not to a case so completely out of all contemplation at that time, as the probable or projected invasion of this kingdom by a foreign force, sufficient to bring its safety into question.—When the king is pleased to tell me, "that should the

enemy land, he shall think it his duty to set an example in defence of the country;" that is, to expose the only life which, for the public welfare, ought not to be hazarded. I respect and admire the principles which dictate that resolution; and as my heart glows with the same sentiments, I wish to partake in the same danger, that is, with dignity and effect. Whenever his majesty appears as king, he acts and commands: you are commander in chief; others of my family are high in military station; and even by the last brevet, a considerable number of junior officers were put over me. In all these arrangements, the Prince of Wales alone, whose interest in the event yields to none but that of the king, is disregarded, omitted, his services rejected. So that, in short, he has no post or station whatsoever, in a contest on which the fate of the crown and the kingdom may depend.

I do not, my dear brother, wonder, that in the hurry of your present occupation, these considerations should have been overlooked. They are now in your view, and I think cannot fail to make a due impression.

As to the rest, with every degree of esteem possible for your judgment of what is due to a soldier's honor, I must be the guardian of mine to the utmost in my power, &c.

G. P.

*His royal highness the Duke of York.*

*Horse Guards, Oct. 11.*

*My dear brother,*

I have this moment, upon my arrival in town, found your letter, and lose no time in answering that part of it, which it appears to me highly necessary should be clearly understood.

Indeed, my dear brother, you must give me leave to repeat to you, that upon the fullest consideration, I perfectly recollect your having yourself told me at Carlton-House, in the year 1793, on the day on which you was informed of his majesty's having acquiesced in your request of being appointed to the command of the 10th regiment of light dragoons, of which Sir William Pitt was then colonel, the message and condition which was then delivered to you from his majesty; and which his majesty repeated to me in the year 1795, as mentioned in my letter of Thursday last. And I have the fullest reason to know, that there are others to whom at that time you mentioned the same circumstances; nor have I the least recollection of your having denied it to me, when I delivered to you the king's answer, as I certainly should have felt it incumbent on me to recal to your memory, what you had told me yourself in the year 1793.

No conversation whatsoever passed between us, as you justly remark, in the year 1796, when Sir William Pitt was promoted to the king's dragoon guards, which was done in consequence of what was arranged in 1793, upon your first appointment to the 10th light dragoons; and I conceive, that your mentioning in your letter, my having stated a conversation to have passed between us in 1798, must have arisen from some misapprehension, as I do not find *that* year ever adverted to in my letter.

I have thought it due to us both, my dear brother, thus fully to reply to those parts of your letter in which you appear to have mistaken mine; but, as I am totally unacquainted with the correspondence which has taken place upon this subject, I must decline entering any further into it.

I remain ever, my dear brother, with the greatest truth,
Your most affectionate brother,
(Signed) FREDERICK.

*Brighton, Oct. 22.*

*My dear brother,*

By my replying to your letter of the 6th instant, which contained no sort of an answer to mine of the 2d, we have fallen into a very frivolous altercation upon a topic which is quite foreign to the present purpose. Indeed, the whole importance of it lies in a seeming contradiction in the statement of a fact; which is unpleasant, even upon the idlest occasion.

I mean to assert, that no previous condition to forego all pretensions to ulterior rank, under any circumstance, had been imposed upon me, or even submitted to me, in any shape whatsoever on my first coming into the service, and with as much confidence as can be used in maintaining a negative, I repeat the assertion.

When I first became acquainted with his majesty's purpose, to withhold from me further advancement, it is impossible to recollect, but that it was so early in the year 1793, I do not remember, and if your expressions were less positive, I should add, or believe; but I certainly knew it, as you well knew, in 1795, and possibly before. We were then engaged in war, therefore could not think of resigning my regiment, if under these circumstances I had been disposed to do so; but, in truth, my rank in the nation made military rank, in ordinary times, a matter of little consequence, except to my own private feelings.—This sentiment, I conveyed to you in my letter of the 2d, saying expressly, that *mere idle, inactive* rank, was in no sort my object; but upon the prospect of an emergency, when the king was to take the field, and the spirit of every Briton was roused to exertion, the place which I occupy in the nation, made it indispensible to demand a post correspondent to that place, and to the public expectation.—This sentiment, I have the happiness to be assured, in a letter on this occasion, *made a strong impression upon the mind, and commanded the respect and admiration* of one very high in government.

The only purpose of this letter, my dear brother, is to explain, since that is necessary, that my former ones meant not to give you the trouble of interceding as my advocate for mere rank in the army. Urging further my other more important claims upon government would be vainly addressed to any person who can really think that a former refusal of mere rank, under circumstances so widely different, or the most express waving of such pretensions, if that had been the case, furnishes the slightest colour for the answer I have received to the tenders I have now made of my services.

Your department, my dear brother, was meant, if I must repeat it, simply as a channel to convey that tender to government, and to obtain their attention either to it, or an open avowal to their refusal, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

*His royal highness the duke of York.*

*Horse Guards, Oct. 13.*

*Dear brother,*

I have received your letter this morning, and am very sorry to find that you think that I have misconceived the meaning of your first letter, the whole tenure of which, and the military promotion which gave rise to it, led me naturally to suppose your desire was, that I should apply to his majesty, in official capacity, to give you military rank, to which may be attached the idea of subsequent command.

That I found myself under the necessity of declining obedience to his majesty's pointed orders, as I explained to you in my letter of the 6th instant: but from your letter of to day, I am to understand that your object is not military rank, but that a post should be allotted to you, upon present emergency, suitable to your situation in the state.

This I conceive to be purely a political consideration, and as such, totally out of my department; and as I have most carefully avoided, at all times, and under all circumstances ever interfering in any political points, I must hope that you will not call upon me to deviate from the principles by which I have been invariably governed.

Believe me, my dear brother,
Your most affectionate brother,
(Signed) FREDERICK.

*His royal highness the Prince of Wales.*

*Carlton House, Oct. 14.*

*My dear brother,*

It cannot but be painful to me to be reduced to the necessity of further explanation on a subject which it was my earnest wish to have closed, and which was of so clear and distinct a nature, as in my humble judgment, to have precluded the possibility of either doubt or misunderstanding.

Surely there must some strange fatality obscure my language in statement, or leave me somewhat deficient in the powers of explanation, when it can lead your mind, my dear brother, to such a palpable misconstruction, (for far be it from me to fancy it wilful) of my meaning, as to suppose for a moment, I had unconnected my object with *efficient military rank*, and transferred it entirely to the view of my *political station*, when you venture to tell me, "my object is not military rank, but that a post should be allotted to me, upon the present emergency, suitable to my situation in the state." Upon what ground you can hazard such assertion, or upon what principles you can draw such an inference, I am utterly at a loss to determine. For I defy the most skilful logician, in torturing the English language to apply with fairness such a construction to any word or phrase of mine contained in any of the letters I have ever written on this, to me, most interesting subject.

I call upon you to re-peruse the correspondence. In my letter of the 2d inst. I told you *unequivocally*, that I hoped you knew me too well to imagine, that *idle inactive* rank was in my view: and *that* sentiment, I beg you carefully to observe, I have in no instance whatever, for one single moment, relinquished or departed from.

Giving as I did, all the considerations of my heart to the delicacy and difficulties of your situation, nothing could have been more repugnant to my thoughts, or to my disposition, than to have imposed upon you, my dear brother, either in your capacity as commander in chief, or in the near relationship which subsists between us, the task, much less the expectation, of causing you to risk any displeasure from his majesty, by disobeying in *any* degree *his* commands, although they were even to militate against myself. But, with the impulse of my feelings towards you, and quickly conceiving what friendship and affection may be capable of, I did not, I own, think it entirely impossible that you might, considering the magnitude and importance which the object carries with it, have officially advanced my wishes, as a matter of propriety, to *military rank and subsequent command*, through his majesty's ministers, for that direct purpose; especially when the honor of my character and my future fame in life were so deeply involved in the consideration. For, I must here *emphatically* again repeat "that *idle inactive* rank, with its consequent command, was never *out* of it."

Feeling how useless, as well as ungracious, controversy is upon every occasion, and knowing how it operates on human friendship, I must entreat that our correspondence on this subject shall cease here; for nothing can be more distressing to me, than to prolong a topic on which, it is now clear to me, my dear brother, that you and I can never agree, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

His Royal Highness D. of York.

Copy of a letter from the Right Honrable Henry Addington, dated

SIR, Richmond Park, Oct. 23.

In consequence of some intelligence which has reached me, I am impelled by a sense of duty to your royal highness and to the public, to express an earnest and anxious hope that you may be induced to postpone your return to Brighton, until I shall have had an opportunity of making further enquiries, and of stating the result of them to your royal highness.

I have the honor to be, with the utmost deference and respect, Sir,

Your royal highness's faithful
And most humble servant,
(Signed) HENRY ADDINGTON.

The Prince of Wales.

ANSWER.

SIR, Carlton House, October 24.

By your grounding your letter to me upon intelligence which had just reached you, I apprehended that you alluded to information which leads you to expect some attempt from the enemy. My wish to accommodate myself to any thing which you represent as material to the public service, would of course make me desirous to comply with your request; but if there be reason to imagine that invasion will take place directly, I am bound by the king's precise order, and by that honest zeal which is not allowed any fitter sphere for its action, to hasten instantly to my regiment. If I learn that my construction of the word intelligence be right, I must deem it necessary to repair to Brighton immediately, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

Right Hon. Henry Addington.

## FOREIGN INTELLIENCE.

### LONDON, Jan. 25.

Each regiment of the line in France has been ordered to furnish a certain number of chosen men for the camp at Arras, which is to constitute the Invincible Legion, escorting, and surrounding Bonaparte in his conquest of England. Report says, they are to take the oath to come back victorious with their General or never to return any more.—Great emulation prevails among the veterans to enter this legion, but the conscripts do not shew the same ardour.

A letter from Genoa, brought by the Hamburgh Mail, on Tuesday, mentions that General Regnier is to command the troops ready to embark at Toulon, and that the fleet which is to carry them, has provision on board for six months. If so, the destination of this force must be the East-Indies, if Lord Nelson will have the civility to let him pass out of port unmolested. In this conclusion we are confirmed by a private letter from Paris, which states, that two persons, formerly agents at the Court of Tippo Saib, notorious for their hatred to England, and well versed in the affairs of India, have been sent by Bonaparte, to Toulon, to accompany the expedition. Regnier it will be recollected, was the General, who commanded for three years in Egypt, and was disgraced by Menou in 1801. He set forth in his charges against Menou and D'Estaing that had Bonaparte been able to penetrate India, he, Regnier, was to be the Governor General there.

A private letter from France relates a circumstance which, if true, may be productive of consequences not at the instant in the contemplation of the First Consul. A Russian noblemen, of high character and connections, who, upon a tour of scientific and philosophical enquiry, had visited most parts of the Continent, was recently taken up at Boulogne as a spy. With all the tranquility which conscious innocence may be supposed to inspire a great mind, he viewed the accusation and the accusers, looking with confidence to the justice of Bonaparte for liberation and atonement. But he had calculated on a nonentity—the First Consul on being apprised of his arrest, ordered his execution, which excited at Boulogne equal surprize and regret; the heroism with which the Russian submitted to his fate having created a lively and general interest in his favor.

January 26.

REAL READINESS.—Every hour for the last six months, England has been amused with accounts of "the French being quite ready." It may now be asked—*for what?* A gentleman who lately left France solves this doubt, telling us the French are in the state they mention; the Merchants are all ready—*to break.* The Peasants are already—*to starve.* The sailors are already—*to leave their ships.* The Army is nearly ready—*to mutiny:* and the desperate Chief Consul, after all his threats, is ready—*to find an excuse for staying at home.*

*From Bilboa, Dec. 27.*

On the 21 inst. Mr. Hopkinson received a letter from Mr. B. Frere, brother, and Secretary to the Minister of Great-Britain, at Madrid, of which the following is a copy:—

*Madrid, Dec. 08.*

"SIR,

"I am directed by his Majesty's Minister at this Court, to request that you will recommend all his Majesty's subjects in your district, to take such precautions as they may deem advisable in the event of a rupture between the two Coruts.

"I am, &c. (Signed) "B. FRERE.

"WM. HOPKINSON, Esq.

January 30.

TURKEY—From Constantinople, we hear of the death of the Captain Pacha. Cadria Bey is his successor.

The Extract of a dispatch from Governor North, of the Island of Ceylon, does not afford satisfaction It confirms the account which we had received of the murder of the Garrison of Candi, who were attacked in the midst of a Truce on the 24th of June.

This Commandant, Major Davie, unfortunately capitulated on the following day, and marched out of the Fort with all his force, soon after which the European Soldiers, forty in number, were murdered in cold blood.

It has been rumoured in the political circles, that the British force in Guzzerat has received a check from the Mahratta army in the vicinity of Surat, and that this important city has been saved from the enemy only by the timely arrival of the 65th regiment. Two thousand troops, we understand, are immediately to be sent out from England, to reinforce the army on the Madras establishment.

January 31.

Report of differences between France, Russia, Prussia and Austria, and of an interference to effect the evacuation of Hanover, &c. are frequently current. Sometimes very loosely and sometimes very plausibly stated. But perhaps all equally undeserving attention.

February 7.

The Austrian Minister at Paris, has been presented by the First Consul with a gold snuff box, encircled with diamonds, valued at 1000 louis d'ors. He is a favorite at the Thuelleries.

February 10.

It is said, the Militia will shortly be invited to volunteer their services to a certain extent, for offensive operations, in the Spring.

The preparations at Boulogne, and the contiguous ports have been completed for some time; but it is not from them we must repeat, that the serious attack will be made—it will be made from Flushing and the Texel, and Rear-Admiral Verheul commands the force at Flushing, which is the grand Depot.

We understand eight millions is the amount of the loan that will be wanted in the present situation.

The following is an account of the number of Officers in the Navy:—Admirals 123, Captains 472, Commanders 406, Lieutenants 2447.

The recall of Mr. Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, was occasioned by a personal infirmity of that Gentleman. He is, unfortunately very deaf.

Leghorn is said to have been declared neutral.

Private accounts from the Western Departments of France describe that part of the Country to be still in a state of considerable agitation. In many places the military have been attacked by the peasants; old animosities and hatreds have been revived, and have caused an open resistance to the execution of the law of military conscription, not only in the department of Deux Sevres but also in La Vendee. These scenes have not only spread alarm through these countries, but have also occasioned the march of troops and military executions.

February 12.

At Boulogne, it is repeated, that an embarkation of the troops has taken place within a few days last past; but the weather for their exercises as has been the case in Holland, or otherwise, is not clear.

There are also accounts from the Continent which state, that a body of 50,000 French have been ordered to march into the Kingdom of Naples, under a pretext that there was an intention to receive an English force in that quarter.

The following is very formally published in French and English in some of the London Papers, while in others it is pronounced a fabrication.

*London, Feb. 10.*

### FRENCH PROCLAMATION.

The following Proclamation, which appeared in a Morning Paper, is said to be intended to accompany the French Invading Army. We give it to our Readers without comment, leaving it to them to attach to it what degree of credit they think it deserves.

*Order, No. 39.]* FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

*Head-quarters of the Centre, at ——, the — of the month of ——, year — of the French Republic.*

THE GENERAL OF DIVISION ——, TO HIS COMPANION IN ARMS.

"SOLDIERS,

"The sea is passed! The boundaries of Nature have yielded to the genius and the fortune of the Hero, the Saviour of France; and haughty England already groans under the yoke of her Conquetors.

London is here before you! that Peru of the Old World is your prey. Within twenty days I plant the tri-coloured flag on the proud walls of her execrable tower—March! The road to victory is open. In order to render this happy victory certain and inevitable, your Commander here offers you some advice, brave Centinel, at the same time that he renews, upon the Enemy's soil, the sacred promises that you have already twice received from the August Head of the State. I know that there are amongst you some who are intriguers and fomenters of disturbance, and I shall know how to punish such. I know, also, the pretexts which malice will employ to seduce you from your duties, and from the path of honor.—No, my children! it is not with a view to deprive you of your rewards that we exact of you a temporary, and short forbearance, which military prudence and the force of circumstances demand. It is not to defraud you of the gifts awarded to you by Bonaparte, that we point out to you the only course by which you can aid in the enjoyment of them. Once more I pledge the faith of Government, which only reserves to itself, among the enormous treasures that you are on the eve of conquering the arms and Fleets of the enemy; while it destines the monuments of the Arts to decorate the temples of the Capital of the World, and to become an eternal record of your victories, Towns, fields, provisions, metal, gold and silver. I announce all to you. Occupy those noble mansions, those smiling farms. The properties, the families of you enemies, are all your own; all is designed for your wealth, or for your enjoyment. And pure race selected by Heaven, and which has dared the enemy of Bonaparte, will expiate it crimes by disappearing from the earth. Yes, I swear to you, that you shall soon become terrible!

"What does malice intend? I only require from you the forbearance of some few days, and caution you not to be deceived by the artifice which the wisdom of the consul has contrived, to ensnare the credulous natives of that miserable country. True I have proclaimed protection and safety; I have promised to pay for provisions; rape, plunder, and devastation, are prohibited under pain of death.—Soldiers! woe to the wretch who, for the premature indulgence of his vengeance or his passions, shall dare to commit the public vengeance, or the fortunes of all. Every thing has its season. Cajole, divide, disarm, that immense population, which despair alone can render invincible. This is the object for which, at the present instant, all efforts and all wishes should concur. This is the object prescribed by the providence of Government, and the safety of the Army.

"Soon and the hour of a just retribution already strikes the signal shall be given. Expect it in the posture of the tyger, and observe also his silence: then spring upon your prey, give way to your feelings, take your enjoyments, and gather, without risk, the mellow fruits of victory; all will then become duty, except senseless pity, equally unjust to our country, and cruel to injured humanity.—May the enemy of France perish to his foundation! May the name of England be lost and forgotten! Know, that heaven and the First Consul have conspired for its ruin and to all oblivion. Then may that guilty island, formerly wrested by the sea from France, purged from the monsters that inhabit it, return within its legitimate boundaries, having expiated its numberless crimes. May it be regenerated by that master stroke of policy, that can only render it worthy of becoming once more a portion of the continent, and a province of France. Perhaps its proud conquerors may not disdain to carry to it their generous race. Perhaps they may derive a sentiment of joy, from compelling the wives and daughters of the conquered, to give Frenchmen to France.

"Soldiers, the country is your own! My brave companions, let those inhabit it who will; it is Bonaparte himself who gives me authority to ensure to every one who desires to reside in these beautiful plains as a faithful colonist of France, a house, furniture and lands—in short, a lot splendid and secure. All those who shall prefer to return to their native homes, shall be henceforth exempted from every species of service, parochial or military.—They shall, moreover, be permitted to carry off without molestation, every article of which they may be respectively possessed at the disbanding of the army, (which shall take place immediately after the conquest) nor excepting the women of the enemy whom they may honor with their partiality. Finally, my brave brethren in arms and in fortune, I can with safety swear to you, that there shall not be found one in the Army unprovided for, or discontented; and that your riches and your pleasures, joined to the respective ranks and brevets of honour, which are designed for you, shall fill up the measure of your recompence—a recompence worthy of your noble atchievements, and such as Bonaparte will not blush to present to you.

"Remain then assured of all these benefits, dutifully obeying the orders of your Commanders; delivering up those who may attempt to foment disturbances amongst you; and observing the strictest discipline and duty in the presence of the enemy.

"——, GENERAL OF DIVISION,
"——, CHIEF DEAL'ETAT. MAJOR.


*The Subscriber*

WISHES to contract for the digging of a foundation 60 by 100 feet square, and offers an advantageous engagement to undertakers for the erection of a Building of the above dimensions of stone and brick.

The stone for facing it to the water tables is already hewn, is of the best quality, and now on the spot. A considerable portion of the brick is already made, and near earth enough dug near from the the foundation, to complete the house. The site of the building is at the termination of the street leading from the Toll Bridge to Byrd's Warehouses—Further particulars will be made known on application to JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, March 9th, 1804.

Stafford Gibbs,

*TAYLOR,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 2awtf.

Blank Bonds,

*For sale at this Office.*

## BARTLETT STILL,

*Is opening a General Assortment of*

# Fancy Goods,

*In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mcaburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,*

—VIZ.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chintzes and Calicoes. | Fashionable Ribbons. |
| Lace Cloaks and Veils. | Silk and Cotton Trimmings. |
| Fine Laces & Edgings. | Satin and Lustring Umbrellas. |
| Lustrings and Satins. | Gloves & Glove Ties. |
| Silk Muslins. | Moleskin Vest Patterns. |
| Italian Crapes. | |
| Feathers and Flowers. | |

## Plated Ware and Jewellery.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Guns & Pistols. | Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns. |
| Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted. | |

## TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea. | perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

---

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

## A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 450*l.* with interest from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was postponed by the mutual consent of all the parties. It will now positively be sold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

March 6, 1804.

---

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell,* and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

---

## A Meeting

OF the subscribers to the Broad Rock JOCKEY CLUB, is requested at the Swan Tavern in the town of Manchester, on Thursday the 29th inst. at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of fixing the term for the races and establishing the rules and regulations for the club.

WM. BALL,
Proprietor of the course.

March, 19 1804.

*** Those members who have not paid in their subscriptions to the former Club, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately; otherwise their names will be published without respect to persons.

---

## Juvenile Instruction.

THE Senior Class in J. Ogilvie's school have commenced the study of Criticism, Ethics and Metaphysics: an analysis of the principles of Political Economy and Government will conclude this part of the course. Young men who have not had an opportunity of studying these branches of science, (of all others the most important to such as aspire to literary, legal or political eminence,) will probably find the manner in which they are taught in this school, peculiarly calculated to facilitate and expedite their progress. The senior class is at present composed of seventeen young men; but as J. O. communicates instruction on these subjects entirely thro' the medium of Lectures, eight or ten additional students, would extend his utility and encrease his emoluments, without imposing upon him much more labor than he at present undergoes.

Richmond, March 9, 1804.

---

## For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter. Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 23d.

---

Williamsburg, February 13th, 1804.

COMMITTED to this jail a run-away man named SQUIRE, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and says he belongs to the estate of Allen Cocke, deceased, of Surry county, and formerly the property of Lyttleton Tazewell, Esq. of this place. The owner is desired to prove the property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. 6t. JAMES TAYLOR, Jailor.

---

## The celebrated English Stallion

## DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
*Agent for*
JOHN RANDOLPH.

*Bizarre, January* 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterville. Mares fed, if required.

---

## ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

# *Merchandize,*

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

---

## For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—conveniency to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804. } 11Apr.

---

## NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,
*Administrator with the Will annexed.*

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

---

## 4439 Acres of valuable

# L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

---

## House-Building, Cabinet Work, &c.

## YEAMANS SMITH,

INFORMS the Public, that he has commenced business in this city, near the Hay-Market Garden, in the following branches of his profession: Brick Laying, Carpenter's Work, Joiner's Work, Painting and Glazing.

He also polishes Marble, carves any sort of Figure in stone or wood, paints so as to imitate Marble or Mahogany, makes all sorts of Composition Ornaments for Chimney pieces, takes Likenesses in Wax either Bust or in Basrelief; Paints, Gilds and Varnishes, in the neatest manner, Carriages, Signs, &c. &c.

Richmond, March 7th, 1804.

---

# S E E D S.

The Subscriber

*Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received a supply of*

Red and white Clover Seed,

Lucern, ‖ Ryegrass, and
Timothy, ‖ Saintfoine,

*Which is warranted to be of the last summer's growth.*

HE HAS LIKEWISE,

A general Assortment of

PEAS, ‖ LETTUCE,
BEANS, ‖ RADISHES,
CABBAGE, ‖ &c.

From *London*, per the ship *Shepherdess*, now selling at his Seed Store, Main-street.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, Feb. 28th, 1804. (1m.)

---

## FOR SALE

*EIGHT LIKELY YOUNG*

# M U L E S,

In good order, and of proper age to be broke and put to work. They will be sold on low terms, for cash, or a bill on New York.—Application in my absence to be made to Mr. Thomas Keefee.

William Heth.

Curles, March 15, 1804. 2w.

---

I AM in want of a situation in a Store, or as Clerk. Apply to John P. Shield's Tavern, where I may be seen.

March 14, 1804.

---

RAN-AWAY some time the last winter, a Negro Man named DAVEY, belonging to the estate of Christopher Robinson, dec. He is a small dark fellow, with a thin visage, about sixty years of age; he was hired out the beginning of the year, and in a short time left his master. It is understood that he followed his wife, who had just before been removed from Gloucester to the plantation of Warner Washington, Esq. in Frederick, by Miss Mildred Rootes, to whom she belonged. The wife's name is Nemino. It is supposed the fellow is still near her, wherever she may now be. I will give TEN DOLLARS, in addition to what the law allows, to any person who will deliver him to me in Gloucester, or half that sum to have him secured in jail, so that I recover him. I warn all persons not to employ him in any manner, nor suffer him to remain on their plantations.

Wm. CUSTIS, Executor of C. Robinson.

Gloucester, Highgate, Jan. 16, 1804. 3tp

N. B. It is understood that he has obtained a pass. Whose name is to it, is not known. It is requested when he is apprehended, that the pass may be secured and delivered with him. W. C.

---

*(By Authority.)*

## SCHEME OF A

# L O T T E R Y,

*To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.*

| | | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number, | | 20,000 |
| 1 | do. | | 10,000 |
| 1 | do. | | 5,000 |
| 5 | do. | of 1,000 make | 5,000 |
| 6 | do. | of 500 —— | 3,000 |
| 10 | do. | of 200 —— | 2,000 |
| 20 | do. | of 100 —— | 2,000 |
| 100 | do. | of 50 —— | 5,000 |
| 250 | do. | of 30 —— | 7,500 |
| 420 | do. | of 25 —— | 10,500 |
| 1,500 | do. | of 20 —— | 30,000 |
| 3,000 | do. | of 15 —— | 45,000 |
| 1 | first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number, | | 250 |
| 1 | do. | after 2,000 do. | 250 |
| 1 | do. | after 3,000 do. | 250 |
| 1 | do. | after 4,000 do. | 250 |
| 1 | do. | after 5,000 do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. | after 6,000 do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. | after 8,000 do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. | after 10,000 do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. | after 12,000 do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. | after 13,000 do. | 500 |
| 1 | do. | after 14,000 do. | 1,000 |
| 5,325 | Prizes, | | 150,000 |
| 9,675 | Blanks—not two to a Prize. | | |
| 15,000 | Tickets at 10 Dollars each, | | 150,000 |

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the invery tended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

---

## Valuable Property.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable unimproved

*Lot of Ground,*

Situate on the main street in the city of Richmond, containing about sixty six feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the cross street leading to the basin of the canal, and immediately opposite to the corner stores now in the occupancy of Messrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnston, and that of Mr. Cha's. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its situation being in the centre of business renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the most eligible in this city for either. Any person desirous of purchasing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the first day of May next, and if not sold previous to that day, the same will be offered for sale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

---

At a Court held for Albemarle county, the 6th day of February, 1804,

*George Boston*, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
*John Boston*, and *James Boston*, administrators of *Ewell Boston*, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant John Boston not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in May next and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper in this commonwealth for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

*A Copy*—Teste,

*John Nicholas*, C. A. C.

---

*THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,*

## THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongst their stock—will stand the ensuing season (to commence on the 1st of March and end the 10th of August,) at Mr. Taylor's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the season, or FORTY DOLLARS to insure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either case; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promissory notes payable on the 10th of August for the season, must be sent with the Mares.

*THE DEY OF ALGIERS* is an elegantly formed Horse, possessing both beauty and strength; most of his points are equal, and some of them very superior to any Horse on the continent; his colts are in high estimation for their bone, size and form; he is fully fourteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means usual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown spots dashed over his neck and shoulders; he is of fine presence and carriage; remarkably vigorous and active, and a very sure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromm of Prussia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchased after the Bailiff's death, and at the sale of his stud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was sold to Col. Swan of Massachusetts, then in Europe, and by him shipped from Hamburgh to Boston to General Jackson of that city, who sent him in the beginning of 1802 to General Mason of the district of Columbia: to attest which, and to prove the origin of this Horse, satisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inspection of all.

Pasturage gratis—but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, though the greatest attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Beasley,
*Manager for John Taylor, Esq. at Gwinfield.*

---

## Virginia;

*At a superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th*, 1803.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, agent and representative of the late house of Hunter, Banks, & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

John McPherson and Alexander Russell, Defts.

THE Defendents not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

---

## Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

*Between*

Henry Banks, agent for Hunter Banks and Company, Plaintiff,

*And*

James Maury, Smith, Johnston and Company, late merchants and partners; Charles Holloway and Thomas Goodwin, Defendants.

THE defendants James Maury, and Smith, Johnston and Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

---

## Virginia—to wit:

*At a Chancery District Court, held in the city of Williamsburg, 23d day of July*, 1803.

Benjamin Kidd, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Thomas Crittenden and Jane Crittenden, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Crittenden not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of April term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the former Capitol in this city.

A Copy,

Anth'y. Robinson, c. c.

---

## MY HORSE

## DION,

WILL stand at Mr. Benjamin Chambers's, Person county, [North-Carolina] 25 miles from where I live, and will cover mares at FIVE GUINEAS the season, payable with TWENTY DOLLARS, by the first of August.

John Nelson.

Mecklenburg Feb. 20, 1804.